

### REMARKS

Claims 2-5, 7-13, 15-18, and 20-26 are pending in the present application.

Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

#### **I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation**

The examiner has rejected claims 3-5, 7-13, 16-18, and 20-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(c) as being anticipated by Piazza et al. (US Pat 6,026,438). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the current Office action, Examiner responds to Applicant's previous arguments:

Regarding claim 7, Piazza et al. disclose a method for identifying and storing changes to a data processing system within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:

- initializing the data processing system for a capture of an initial state of the data processing system (col. 3, lines 44-50, col. 6, lines 63-67);
- modifying (col. 4, lines 23-27);
- capturing the modified state (col. 6, lines 63-67, col. 7, lines 15-62, col. 8, lines 30-33);

- storing differences between initial state and the modified state (col. 7, lines 15-39), wherein the differences are separated into system-specific changes (col. 7, lines 15-62, col. 8, lines 30-32), and user-specified changes (col. 11, lines 5-65);

- wherein the system specific changes are applied on a per-system basis and the user-specific changes are applied on a per-user basis (col. 7, lines 15-62, col. 11, lines 5-65);

- wherein the differences between the initial state and the modified state comprise differences between user files, system files, user registries, and system registries (col. 6, lines 63-67, col. 7, lines 13-62, col. 8, lines 27-32, col. 11, lines 5-65, col. 10, lines 2-55); and

- wherein the differences between user files and differences between user registries may be used to manage configurability of the application on a per-user bases (col. 11, line 5-col. 12, line 36, "This will document personal templates, address book, contact list, and other personal data. Specifically, under Profile in the home directory, file USER.USER (in NT 4.0, this file is called NTUSER.DAT) stores all USER specific registry entries which kd defined by HKFY.sub.—CURRENT.sub.—USER whenever a user logs onto a workstation.")

Applicant respectfully submits that Piazza does not teach the limitations of at least claim 7. Claim 7 is reproduced for reference:

7. (Previously Presented) A method for identifying and storing changes to a data processing system within a distributed data processing system, the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:

- initializing the data processing system for a capture of an initial state of the data processing system;

- modifying the data processing system;

- capturing a modified state of the data processing system; and

- storing differences between the initial state and the modified state as a set of configuration parameters in a depository, wherein the differences are separated into system-specific changes and user-specific changes;

- wherein the system specific changes are applied on a per-system basis and the user-specific changes are applied on a per-user basis;

- wherein the differences between the initial state and the modified state comprise differences between user files, system files, user registries, and system registries; and

- wherein the differences between user files and differences between user registries may be used to manage configurability of the application on a per-user basis.

1. **Piazza fails to teach the claimed invention because Piazza does not derive user-specific changes from the snapshot and does not separate user-specific changes from system-specific changes.**

Claim 7 includes the limitations, "storing differences between the initial state and the modified state as a set of configuration parameters in a depository, wherein the differences are separated into system-specific changes and user-specific changes...." To support this rejection,

In support of rejecting this claim language, Examiner points to column 7, lines 15-62 for separating differences between the initial and modified states into *system* specific changes, and to col. 11, lines 5-65 for *user*-specific changes.

However, for Piazza's capture of data (*i.e.*, Piazza's "snapshot"), there is no separation between system-specific changes and user-specific changes taught or suggested. For example, col. 11, lines 5-65 discuss that NT retains configuration files

relevant to user preferences (col. 11, lines 28-29), but does not discuss applying user-specific changes from the initial and modified states separately from system-specific changes from the initial and modified states. That is, in Piazza, the user data does not appear to be derived from the snapshot.

Examiner also cites col. 8, lines 30-32, and col. 11, lines 50-60. The col. 8 citation is reproduced below:

The resulting system file changes are then discovered, 320, by taking a snapshot of the new files, which is stored as a Diff file, block 330.

Though this passage mentions storing system file changes by taking a snapshot, it does not appear to teach or suggest the claimed limitation of, "...wherein the differences are separated into system-specific changes and user-specific changes..." as claimed in claim 7. Likewise, col. 11, lines 50-60 state:

Specifically, TGAPINST operates on the branch server, containing the home directory, by attaching each USER's USER.USR file to the server's registry and then applying the registry entries from the PCURVER file to the attached USER.USR file. TGAPINST also creates the USER's default home directory, including files, ini, etc. and sets of permission allowing the USER and only the USER access. PCURVERS file is created by removing all references to HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER and all references to the home directory from the previously generated workstation diff files.

This passage appears to discuss saving information related to a user, it does not teach or suggest that, as part of storing differences between initial and modified states, system-specific and user-specific changes are separated.

2. Piazza teaches away from claim 7 by teaching that all attributes in an application at any given state are aggregated into a single curver file. Piazza compares curver files from initial and modified states, but the curver files do not separate system-specific changes from user-specific changes. Hence, Piazza does not teach separating differences into system-specific and user-specific changes.

It is respectfully submitted that Piazza teaches away from the claimed limitation. For example, at col. 12, lines 10-16, Piazza discusses contrasting "Curver" files for differences:

At test 960, the system determines whether a Diff (between old, current, and new Curvers files) is needed. If yes, logic branches to block 970, and the two Curvers files are dynamically contrasted (Diff) and the output Curver file captured. If no Diff required ("No" to test 960), then the new Curver file is captured. At block 1000, the captured Curver file is applied and logic terminates at block 1010.

Hence, though Piazza does appear to teach capturing the system in different states and comparing before and after snapshots by the use of Curver files, it does not teach that system and user-specific changes are separated. Since Piazza does not teach that system- and user-specific changes are separated, Piazza fails to teach the claimed limitation of, "storing differences between the initial state and the modified state as a set of configuration parameters in a depository, wherein the differences are separated into system-specific changes and user-specific changes," as claimed in at least claim 7.

**3. Piazza does not teach *applying* system-specific changes on a per-system basis and user-specific changes on a per-user basis.**

Further, it is respectfully submitted that Piazza does not appear to teach that system specific changes are *applied* on a per-system basis and user specific changes are applied on a per-user basis, as taught by claim 7. It actually teaches away from the present invention, by saying that the user's are separated from workstations (by treating users as nodes) so that user configuration won't change under practice of their invention when system specific changes are made. Hence, the changes from Piazza's snapshot, represented in curver files, are not used to separately apply user-specific changes. Piazza therefore fails to teach the claimed limitation of,

storing differences between the initial state and the modified state... wherein the system specific changes are applied on a per-system basis and the user-specific changes are applied on a per-user basis as claimed in at least claim 7.

Piazza address the problem of installing software on a workstation, which requires the user to log onto the workstations. For example, col. 11, lines 37-49, cited by Examiner, states:

Traditionally, USER.USR data was only entered onto the workstation while a USER was logged on and then uploaded by NT to the home directory when the USER logged off. The difficulty with this method is that it requires actual individual USERS to log on to each workstation to load software and configure USER.USR. This is unacceptable for unattended updates involving more than a handful of machines at a time.

The present invention avoids this problem by treating USERS as separate nodes (similar to workstations) which breaks the requirement that the USER is configured during a software install on a workstation...

Piazza then goes on to explain the benefits of its teachings:

Significant flexibility results from this arrangement. For example, because USER data is not created during workstation install, each workstation remains generic and available to all USERS; this allows for a mismatch between the number of USERS and workstations.

In the "Response to Arguments" section on page 2 of the Office action of 11/20/03, Examiner notes that, "the two distinct types of changes as illustrated by Piazza "inherently" indicates the separation between use-specific and system-specific changes."

Applicant respectfully disagrees. It is respectfully submitted that Examiner has misapplied the concept of "inherent" anticipation. Section 102 of Title 35 deals with novelty and loss of patent rights. An invention is said to be "anticipated" when it is squarely described or disclosed in a single reference as identified from one of the categories of 35 U.S.C. § 102, commonly referred to as "prior art". Express anticipation occurs when the invention is expressly disclosed in the prior art, patent or publication. In some cases, however, when the claimed invention is not described *in haec verba*, the "doctrine of inherency" is relied on to establish anticipation. Under the principles of inherency, a claim is anticipated if a structure in the prior art necessarily functions in accordance with the limitations of a process or method claim. *In re King*, 801 F.2d 1324, 231 U.S.P.Q. 136 (Fed. Cir. 1986). A prior art reference that discloses all of a patent's

claim limitations anticipates that claim even though the reference does not expressly disclose the "inventive concept" or desirable property the patentee discovered. *Verdgaal Brothers, Inc. v. Union Oil Company of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, (Fed. Cir. 1987). It suffices that the prior art process inherently possessed at that property. *Id.* More possibilities or even probabilities, however, are not enough to establish inherency. The missing claimed characteristics must be a "natural result" flowing from what is disclosed. *Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1746 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Unstated elements in a reference are inherent when they exist as a "matter of scientific fact". *Constant v. Advanced Micro-Devices, Inc.*, 848 F.2d 1560, 7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1057 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 892 (1988) and *Hughes Aircraft Co. v. United States*, 8 U.S.P.Q.2d 1580 (Cl. Cl. 1988). Otherwise, the invention is not inherently anticipated.

In the present case, though Piazza appears to teach treating users (as well as workstations) as nodes, which allows workstations to remain generic to users when workstations are altered, this does not that user and system specific changes are made and applied on a per-user and a per-system basis, respectively, and it particularly fails to teach that differences between the initial and modified states (which include system- and user-specific changes) are applied separately with respect to system-specific changes and user-specific changes. No description of both user and system changes is found in Piazza; rather, Piazza only discusses how to avoid modifying user configuration when making system-specific changes (*i.e.*, by treating users as nodes, as recited above). It is reiterated that the curver files, which are used to compare before and after shots of the system, do not separate system-specific changes from user-specific changes.

Examiner also cites Piazza at col. 11 line 5-col. 12, line 36, quoting the following language:

This will document personal templates, address book, contact list, and other personal data. Specifically, under profile in the home directory, file USER.USR (in NT 4.0, this file is called NTUSER.DAT) stores all USER specific registry entries which is defined as HKEY.sub.--CURRENT.sub.--USER whenever a user logs onto a workstation.

[Emphasis added by Examiner.]

Examiner cites this language as teaching the claimed limitations of, "wherein the differences between user files and differences between user registries may be used to manage configurability of the application on a per-user basis."

However, it is noted that the recited language from Piazza actually does not teach using "differences between user registries," to manage configurability. The passage recited by Examiner only teaches storing personal data associated with the user.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the present claim 7 is distinguished from the cited reference. Further, claim 20 includes limitations similar to those of claim 7, was rejected under the same reasoning as was claim 7, and is believed allowable for the reasons stated with respect to claim 7.

Therefore, all independent claims are believed distinguished from the cited reference. Likewise, because of their dependence on allowable claims, it is respectfully submitted that all dependent claims are also distinguished from the cited reference. Hence, it is respectfully submitted that the claims of the present application are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

**II. Conclusion**

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the cited references and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,



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